

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
CANNON & COLLINS,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

## Terms of Subscription.

For one year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, if not paid within two months after receipt of the first number, and THREE DOLLARS when payment is made at the end of the year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

DR. A. M. NESBITT  
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.  
Salisbury, May 17, 1853.

1—fr.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.  
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tender his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick Row.  
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855.

11—fr.

DR. SWANTON  
HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.  
His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Bus' Confectionery, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.  
June 29, 1855.

5—fr.

DR. H. KELLY  
HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.  
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.  
May 25, 1855.

52—fr.

DR. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN  
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,  
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.  
Rowan Co., Nov. 3, 1855.

23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,  
(late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.)  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
FORWARDING MERCHANT.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sale or shipment, respectfully received and promptly attended to.  
June 1, 1855.

1—4m 1v.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.  
Commission Merchant  
AND AGENT FOR  
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,  
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855.

15—1y.

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL  
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.  
FACTORS,  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,  
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments, Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

THE BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN AT  
Sept. 25, 1855.

17—1y.

G. A. NEFFER. R. E. HENDRIX  
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.  
Upland and Sea Island Cotton  
AND RICE

Factors,  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c. Paper Factories, Flax Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & C. S. W. Ginn, Lucifer Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Chocolates, Spirits, Perfume Distilleries. Also sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.

Nov. 20.

W. H. MARSH,  
Commission Merchant.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
TOWN POINT,  
NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling  
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval  
Stores, &c. Also,  
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

25—1y.

REFERR TO  
H. L. ROARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.  
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.  
J. G. B. ROULACK, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
Geo. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
W. M. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.  
August 16, 1855.

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 37.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1856.

Whole No. 141.

From the Lycoming Gazette.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Lycoming Gazette.

In view of the fact that England, by means of her gold, through the instrumentality of the London Abolition Association, having its emissaries now in our midsts, arousing the passions and prejudices of our people on the exciting subject of negro slavery, and rapidly sowing the seeds of discord and dissension; it is due to us as a shrewd and intelligent people, that we should pause in our career and carefully consider the history and origin of this institution among us, its influence on the African race, also its influence on the Commercial relations of the world, before running madly into the trap set for us, which would inevitably lead to our entire subjection to the influence and rule of the Europe monarchies.

The slave trade and negro slavery in the new world originated in the following singular manner.

In the year 1840, the Portugues, whilst exploring the coast of Africa, seized some Moors, near Cape Bojador, but in 1442 they were required to carry them back to Africa, and receive from the Moors ten blacks and a quantity of gold dust. This exchange was made at Rio-del Oro, or Gold River. These blacks, as they were called, were carried to Lisbon; the transaction aroused the cupidity of the Portugues. In a few years they fitted out no less than thirty-seven ships, at one time, which they sent in pursuit of the same "gainful traffic." In 1502 the Spaniards began to employ negroes in the mines of Hispaniola, but they soon prohibited any further importation of them, alleging that they taught the Indians all manner of wickedness, and rendered them less manageable than they had been. But the Indians, having been accustomed to an easy or rather indolent mode of life, declined, and were being so rapidly reduced by the rigorous treatment to which they were subjected, as to induce the humane Bishop Bartholomew de las Casas, the celebrated protector and defender of the Indians, to repair to Europe, with the view of ameliorating their condition. He succeeded in obtaining a revocation of the order prohibiting the importation of negroes, consequently from the year 1513 the slave trade became a regular branch of commerce.

The celebrated prelate Las Casas has been much censured by many persons, ignorant of all the circumstances, for what they choose to call the absurdity of enslaving one set of men, for the purpose of restoring another to liberty. The censure cast on the prelate was not just, because the African was a slave and a cannibal in his own country, and though Ethiopia was on the borders of civilization and had for ages, he remains a slave and cannibal to this day. The Indian, on the contrary, was a more intelligent being, had enjoyed the sweets of unbounded liberty—his condition was in no respect improved; but not so with the barbarous negro, in bringing him to this country, he only changed masters, and was placed in a condition of being taught the art of civilization, therefore to him it was a blessing. Las Casas was an humble instrument in the hands of a wise Providence to better the condition of the Ethiopians, protected the Indian, and induced the restoration of a wise plan, by means of which Ethiopia has already received much light, and by which it will doubtless yet be redeemed.

As the English are now so loudly declaiming against African slavery in the United States, to the neglect and injury of thousands of white men and women, whom they treat as slaves in the kingdom of Great Britain, is but just that we should state what participation she had in this traffic, and also expose her participation in it and hypocrisy on the present time.

The first Englishman known to have been engaged in the slave trade was the celebrated John Hawkins, who sailed from England in 1582, for Sierra Leone, and partly by means of force of arms and by trade got possession of three hundred negroes, which he carried and sold at Hispaniola. After this adventure which was immensely profitable, and which greatly excited the avarice of the English, especially that of their Queen, Elizabeth, who granted Hawkins the honor of knighthood, made him treasurer of the navy, and claimed a monopoly of the slave trade. She granted a patent for carrying an exclusive trade from the river Senegal to a hundred leagues beyond Sierra Leone, but there is no evidence that much success was met with under that patent. James I, in 1618, granted an exclusive charter to some London merchants, but the adventure not meeting their expectations, they suffered their charter to expire. In 1631 Charles I granted an exclusive charter to a company of merchants, to trade between Cape Blanco and the Cape of Good Hope for a period of thirty-one years. The former efforts failed, mainly on account of the severe, edicts by the Spaniards prohibiting any European nations from trading with their colonies. But by this time the English had commenced the settlement of plantations in the West Indies where they found a ready sale for their negroes, consequently the company erected forts, warehouses, &c., on the coast of Africa;

the trade flourished during the time of Commonwealth and so continued after the restoration of Charles II, who in 1662 granted an exclusive charter to a company of persons of high rank and distinction, at the head of which was the King's brother, the Duke of York. They stipulated to deliver to the West Indian plantations three thousand negroes annually. In 1672 they surrendered their charter, at which time the last exclusive charter was granted to a company under the dignified title of the Royal African Company. The King, the Duke of York, and many other persons of high rank and position were subscribers to this company. But after the revolution in 1688 the Petition and Declaration of Right, as it was called, abolished all exclusive companies, not authorized by Parliament, therefore the slave trade became free and open.—About this time they obtained their first assiento, or contract for supplying the Spanish West Indies with negroes from Jamaica, and by the statutes 9th and 10th of William and Mary, c. 26, it was enacted—"That for the preservation of the trade, and for the advantage of England and its colonies, it should be lawful for any of the subjects of his majesty's realm of England, as well as for the company, to trade from England and the plantations to Africa, and the Cape Mount and the Cape of Good Hope; upon paying for the aforesaid uses, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, for the goods exported from England or the plantations, to be paid to the collector at the time of entry outwards, for the use of the Company." They also granted permission to trade between Cape Blanco and Cape Mount, on condition that there was to be paid an additional ten per centum ad valorem on all goods and merchandise, excepting redwood, which was to pay only five per centum, imported into England or the plantations from the coast between the points last named. These duties paid to the company were to be applied to the maintenance of the forts and castles, and providing ammunition and soldiers. In 1730 they enacted a law entitled "An act for extending and improving the trade to Africa," at which time they had many forts and slave factories on the African coast. But previous to the passage of this act, that is in 1713, Queen Anne, by the famous treaty of Utrecht, obtained an assiento or contract for the exclusive privilege of supplying the Spanish colonies with slaves—they obligated themselves to furnish them with one hundred and forty-four thousand negroes, at the rate of four thousand eight hundred per year for 30 years. On four thousand of them, they were to pay a duty of thirty three and a third dollars a head; for all over that number they were to pay a duty of only sixteen and two third dollars a head.—No person of any other nation was to be permitted to introduce one negro slave into Spain or Spanish America. Thus England became the exclusive slave-trader for the New World. Such great profits were anticipated from the trade as to induce Queen Anne to reserve to herself one of tribute or taxation.

Having shown the participation of old England in the slave trade from the sixteenth century to the present day, and the motives that prompt her hypocritical opposition to negro slavery in the United States, I purpose, in my next article, to conclude the remaining portions of my subject and especially show up the part taken by New England in the slave trade, the cause of emancipating her slaves, and that her motives in opposing negro slavery in the Southern States, like old England, is one of interest, but of a different kind—with New England, it is a question of tribute or taxation.

TRUTH.

HEROIC ACT.—We are informed by a passenger on the cars, that, on Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock, as the passengers were entering the Steam Boat, opposite Wilmington, a cry was heard of "man overboard!" It was quite dark—the water very deep and the current remarkably rapid—no one could tell who the unfortunate individual was; all was consternation and alarm. The life boat of the steamer was accidentally absent—a rope was obtained and thrown to the struggling object, but it seemed to be unheeded—at that moment a "slave," by the name of Alexander, (the property of Hon. Wm. H. Washington,) who was on his way from the South, asked permission to go into the River to the rescue of the drowning person—a rope being fastened around him he was allowed to do so, and with wonderful courage and dexterity brought the object a shore insensible—it proved to be a negro girl, about twelve years of age, who had fallen off the platform in passing to the boat. She was immediately taken into the gentleman's cabin—her wet clothes removed—and to the credit of human nature be it said, that many gentlemen came forward, gave their shawls and blankets to wrap her up—stimulants were furnished in the same way—and the girl entirely restored.—*Goldsboro Tribune*

"KNOW ME AS AN ENEMY."  
Know me as your enemy!—Yes! be a man, a woman—be honest and frank and if you really hate us, be above deception. Away with your Judas kisses! Don't hold the confiding hand in yours a half an hour, telling us how much you are interested in our welfare, how cordially you wish us success and then speak our name disrepectfully to the next friend you meet, magnifying our faults, laughing at our weakness, and telling our secrets which we had confided to your care, thinking your bosom a perfect Salamanca safe; which even the fire of persecution would fail to extract from thence.

Don't speak in those soft, tender, like tones to us, and with that serpent's kiss behind our backs. Don't flatter our vanity, until we undertake some foolish scheme for the furtherance of fame or fortune, which you know (being more worldly wise) will result ultimately in our mortification, if not in our ruin.

Don't cry about poverty, and cheat us in a bargain before your handkerchief is dry. Don't manifest your affection by intruding upon our working hours, until we have given you the greater share of our precious time without any earthly recompence.

Words cost nothing; if you are a friend prove it by deeds—give us available sym-

pathy, not empty pity. Pity is a fleshless bone, only fit for dogs; it wounds our equals oftener than it heals. It has a fine vocabulary: "Poor thing!" "poor fellow!" "alas how fallen!" "I would like to help you, but it is not convenient."

And there we lie, floundering in the mud of despair, while mistress Pity, having made her speech, walks coldly on;

Sympathy silently takes us by the hand, unites her strength with ours, until

we overcome our difficulties; and hardly

listening to our earnest thanks, points to

a bright to-morrow.

Away with milk and water friendship!

Know me as a friend, or "know me as an enemy." He is a wolf in wool, who amuses us with pleasant words, while he knows the almost mortal struggle of the soul with poverty and care, nor lifts a finger in our behalf. O, mine, "enemy!" Don't persecute us with your company—don't write us any love letters—don't break your neck in making low obeisances flat, openly, for me, or fight, openly, against me; or get out of the way, that we may have may have to forget you!

## THE COMMITTEES.

The following are the Chairman of the first class committees:

Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, a man of some sprightliness, but not capacities for such a position. In politics an Abolitionist of the deepest dye, having upon one occasion advised his constituents to trample the Fugitive Slave Law under foot.

Israel Washburne, Jr., of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, an Abolitionist of the Giddings school—a man of talent, but a terrible bore to the House. Whig-field's rights will stand no chance in his hands.

James Meacham, of Vermont Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, a preacher by profession, and, a regular psalm-singing Black Republican. Knows but little about law. He will be certain to report a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

George A. Simmons, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. An Abolition-Whig, dove-tailed with an immense degree of the Federalist. He was formerly Governor of New Jersey, and gave the certificate to the Whig members from that State who kicked up such a row in the House by their claim for admission in 1836. He is a man of considerable ability, and possesses in a greater degree than any of the other appointees of the same politics, of the confidence House.

Elijah B. Wasburne, of Illinois, brother of the man of the same name before mentioned, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, is like his brother politically and personally, but has not half the talent and knows about us much about commerce as a boy ten years of age. Very good man to impose upon the country an famous system of River and Harbor improvements.

Galusha A. Grow, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, successor to David Wilson in Congress and his prototype in politics. He is a young man who is very garrulous, and has not a good idea that is not negatived by an ultra abolition sentiment.

But one Democrat has been appointed Chairman of a Committee of any note, and that is General John A. Quitman, who has been placed at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs. For this position he is eminently qualified, on account of his known military talents, and his high statesmanlike qualities. Mr. Banks has done well in discarding his party prejudices in this respect, and tendering the appointment to so distinguished a soldier and statesman.

Four other Democrats were appointed Chairmen of unimportant Committees: Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on the Library. Mr. Brooks, of your State, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department; Mr. Harris, of Illinois, of a like Committee for the Navy Department, and Mr. F. McMullen, of Virginia, of a like Committee on the Public Buildings.

These Committees, excepting the first, never meet.

Mr. Jacob Broome, of Pennsylvania, a National American, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, a Southern American, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Mileage. Both unimportant Committees.

Mr. Porter, of Missouri, an old line Whig, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims.

All the other Committees were given to the Black Republicans. The notorious Giddings is Chairman of the important Committee on Claims.

There is a majority of Abolitionist on each Committee.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall did not accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Judiciary, so he was appointed second upon it.

[Evening News.]

## OCCUPATION.

Occupation! what a glorious thing it is for the human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves entirely up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weeping the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is short of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves—wrestle not with the torrent! rather seek, by occupation, to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you, into a thousand channels which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that may brighten the future—flowers that will become pure and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle.—Grief, after all, is

**THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.**—Every day, and almost every mail, brings confirmation of the President's growing popularity with the people. Alabama put the ball in motion, and since then the popular will of Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, and Kentucky, has been expressed in such a manner as to leave no doubt that he is the choice of a majority of the people in all of these States. As for Georgia, we think we speak advisedly when we give it our opinion, that Franklin Pierce, at this time, could get the vote of this State for President, over any man that the opposition could start, by 20,000 maj. Altho' it was thought best not to instruct our delegates to Cincinnati, in so many words, to vote for the re-nomination of President Pierce, yet every member of the delegation knows that he was the first choice of a large majority of the convention. The indications at this time are strong in favor of keeping our present skillful pilot at the helm for four years more. With Franklin Pierce for President, and one of Georgia's favorite statesmen for Vice President, the Democracy and anti-Know Nothings can bid defiance to all the enemies of the Constitution, whether they appear in the shape of Black Republicans, Free-soilers, or Know Nothings.—*Milledgeville Union.*

**ROMANCE AND REALITY.**—The Sandusky Register narrates the following affecting story: In the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus is a pair of insane lovers. Mental anxiety of a peculiar character is supposed to have deranged the intellect of the young man, who was sent to the Asylum some time ago, cured, it was hoped permanently, and sent home. While at home he fell deeply in love with a young girl, who returned his devotion, and they became tenderly attached to each other. But, unhappily the malady returned upon the young man; he was separated from the object of his love, and sent back to the Asylum. Left to herself, to muse upon her bereavement, and the sad destiny of her lover, the mind of the girl became also affected, almost, as it might seem from sympathy—and it was not long before she, too, was immured within the walls which sheltered him. They are both there now. Occasionally they seem to have recovered their reason, and are permitted to hold interviews with one another. In one of these the poor girl begged her lover to marry her, but he replied with a melancholy real enough to bring tears from the listeners—"You know that we cannot be married, Ellen; we are unfit for that happiness—poor, unfortunate creatures that we are!"

**THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE—LUCY STONE AT THE BAR.**—The trial at Cincinnati of the fugitive slaves, (one of whom murdered her child) has not yet been finally concluded, the decision having been postponed until the 12th of March. On Wednesday last there was a strange interlude, which created no little excitement. It appears that the celebrated Lucy Stone, now Mrs. Blackwell, one of those modern female reformers who are continually interfering with other people's business, came into the U. S. District Court Room, and thrust herself into the proceedings in order to instigate and justify the guilty mother's further immolation of the rest of her children and of herself. Colonel Chambers, one of the counsel for the claimants of the fugitives, in his speech to the Court, alluded several times to Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, who had been present the day previous, but was not then in the Court room. He alluded also to an interview Mrs. Blackwell had had with the slave mother, in the course of which, said the Colonel, she asked the deputy U. S. Marshal, Mr. Brown, the privilege of giving her a knife, that she might destroy herself in case she was remanded back to slavery.

Mrs. Stone, or Mrs. Blackwell as she now is appeared at this juncture, and addressed the crowd a short time, after which Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Esq., left the Court room.

**THE RAIL ROAD JUBILEE.**—Our people met in the courthouse on last Tuesday evening and had general talk on the subject of the Rail Road Celebration. It was determined to appoint as early a day for it to take place, as the state of the weather and condition of the Road would permit. About the first of May was suggested as a suitable time; but the precise day was left to be fixed by the committee of arrangements. Liberal suggestions were made by various citizens to the dinner fund, and a general disposition manifested to have a celebration worthy the occasion and the people who are to give it. Resolutions were passed giving a general invitation to the public and requesting the Rail Road Directory to give a free ride to all who wish to come.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The total receipts of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, for the year ending 30th Nov. last, were \$416,075 22. Its expenses \$211,086.58. The income is 29 per cent. better for the previous year.

**MEETING IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY.**—A meeting of citizens was held at Gloucester court house on the 4th instant, at which resolutions were adopted advertising to the tardiness of the Legislature in passing laws for the better protection of slave property from Northern men, and stating that any non-intercourse or retaliatory law passed will be supported by them "if need be to the musket."

*Richmond Dispatch.*

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Feb. 26, 1856.

### SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for those Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

### BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS

March 6th, Evening Lexington.

- “ 8th & 9th, Salisbury.
- “ 10th, Monday, St. Andrew’s Ch. Ro. Co.
- “ 12th, Wednesday, Mocksville.
- “ 14th Friday, Mills’ settlement Irredell Co.
- “ 16 Sunday before Easter, Christ Ch. Ro.
- “ 21st., Good Friday, Lincolnton.
- “ 23d, Easter Sunday, Charlotte.
- “ 26th, Wadesborough.

The Democracy of Perquimons, have declared Gen. Pierce as their first choice for the Presidency, and James C. Dobbin for Vice President.

“We would just as soon see Banks in the Speaker’s Chair as Richardson.”—*Charlotte Whig.*

No doubt of it! You would “just as soon see” the man who had all the compounds of abolitionism and free-negroism centred in him; who Joshua R. Giddings, Lewis D. Campbell, and others of deeper dye, uncompromisingly voted for from the first to the last; the man who said the white and black races were equal—“for one for whom not a black Republican dared to cast his vote. The *Whig’s* Know Nothing principles are but the echo of Banks Black Republicanism. A man with such principles as avowed by the editor of the *Whig*—by the way the name of the paper is a misnomer,—the editor in changing his politics, should have changed it also; *Know Nothing*, would be more proper—would “as soon” vote for a free Negro, were his skin as black as the principles of the man who preferred Banks to Richardson; as for a known friend of the South.

Holton and Cuffee, “one and inseparable, now and forever”!

We return our thanks to our many friends for the patronage—in the way of an increased subscription list, which we have lately received. We are determined, on or before the beginning of the next volume, to outfit the “Banner” in a complete new dress; in fact, we intend to make it compare favorably with any paper in the State. We shall be in readiness for the next campaign which will be unusually interesting and exciting on account of the various issues that will be presented. We appeal then to the Democracy everywhere to lend us a helping hand; it is for you we are working, and in return we ask you to work for us. But a little exertion on the part of each of our sub-editors, would swell our list to three thousand—the point we are desirous of and expect to reach before the close of the next campaign. Let each of our subscribers send us two new ones, and we will be satisfied.

WILL YOU HELP US?

“We see it stated in an exchange that a man cannot whilst *Yankee Doodle* or *Hail Columbia* in Cincinnati without danger of being knocked down and trampled upon by foreign bullies, who infest the streets for the purpose of quelling the spirit of Americanism, and carrying out the best interests of native demagogues whose purpose is, to secure the votes of those from other lands, and not to preserve the institutions of their fathers.”

“An exchange,” whose name the K. N. papers very properly conceal, is hard run for lies, when it manufactures such stuff as the above. It is too palpable to be believed. We recommend “an exchange” to a more careful review of Baron Murchauson. This is advice gratis.

The January number of Blackwood’s Edinburgh Magazine, one of the series, is received, and presents the following interesting contents: “The Gold-Screw, and its consequences,” “The New Peace-party—a dialogue,” “A military adventure in the Pyrenees. Part I,” “Lancashire Strikes,” “The Inns of Court, and the Bar of England,” “Wet days at Bryn Cefn,” “Drinking and Smoking,” “On the State of the British Army.”

Terms: These publications are sent for \$3 each, or \$10 for the set.

“We can inform” the Knight of pukes, purges and pestles, who stands behind the columns of the *Concord Gazette*, like an Indian, who, concealed in the crevices of a rugged mountain, murders his victims by the bow and arrow, (dreading that the noise even of a “pop gun” will expose his haunts,) that he is responsible, and will be so held, when by inuendos and false insinuations he strives to injure the standing of his representative. We hold neither the position of God father nor guardian to that Hon. Gentleman; yet we are in the “position” to correct (no presumption) the assertions of such gentlemen who choose to create false impressions regarding the course of Mr. Craigie.

Don’t cackle and hiss but come out, after this, choose your man, and, at him.

**DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN NASH.**—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Nash, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That our confidence in the principles of the great Democratic Party remains unshaken, and that whilst all other parties have been rent into factions, it stands the truly National party, and the only one capable of resisting the assaults of fanaticism upon the Constitution of the country.

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce—that in being true to the Constitution, he has been true to the South; and though he is our first choice, we will cheerfully support the nominee of the National Democratic Convention.

*Resolved*, That we will hail with pleasure the nomination of North Carolina’s “favorite son,” James C. Dobbin, for the office of Vice President.

*Resolved*, That the administration of our State affairs by Gov. Bragg meets our hearty approbation, and we respectfully recommend his re-nomination.

**MR. WASHINGTON KENN, OF GUILFORD CO.**—has been elected, by the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, to the Professorship of Chemistry in that Institution. Mr. K. graduated a few years ago with the highest honors of his class at Chapel Hill.

We take the following extract from a private letter to the editor, dated, Columbia, S. C., Feb. 18:

“The students of College are rioting desperately to day and last night. The scene to day, at 11 A. M., was terrific; swords, pistols, guns and knives flourished with amazing frequency. Perhaps there were 3,000 people on the street between eleven and twelve o’clock. No one could restore order; even the infantry had no effect to deter the students, though they kept them from the Guard house where the Police officer was, whom they wished to injure. Thornwell was at length sent for, from the Seminary, and he soon led them off to the College. There is a moral greatness in that man (Dr. T.) that commands more obedience from the students even now, than a regiment of infantry. Those who witnessed his leading them away say that wherever he went, the high blooded sons of South Carolina, even in towering passion, immediately calmed, and a word from him was sufficient to induce them to leave the streets.”

For the Banner.

I am truly glad the friends of Peter S. Ney, or rather his pupils, have determined to erect a suitable monument to his memory at Third Creek Church, Rowan County. I only suggest that the names of Dr. Mathew A. Locke, of Rowan, and Burgess Gaither, of Davie, be added to receive contributions. Dr. Locke was his pupil and Physician. All that is needed is a general publication, to raise the funds; for any of his pupils would cheerfully give \$5, \$10, or \$20, that is able, and where is that not? I am no pupil, but a warm friend.

DAVIE.

### BLOODY AFFRAY.

The Petersburg (Virginia) Express has the following particulars of a bloody tragedy that occurred at Jerusalem, Southampton, on Friday last, the 15th inst.

On the night previous to the perpetration of the deed, at a party or ball given in Jerusalem, Capt. George Newsom, a highly esteemed and respected citizen, and late the representative of his county in the State Legislature, gave some offence to a young lady, which a relative of hers, a young medical student under the instruction of Dr. Parker, of that place, named Calhoun Barret, resented, by telling him not to speak to her again, or if he did he (R.) would shoot him. Newsom, being somewhat intoxicated, afterwards asked the young lady to dance with him, upon which Barret shot at him, the ball passing through some part of his coat. Newsom then left, and sent word to Barret that he must prepare to die, for he intended to shoot him.

On the next day Barret saw Newsom coming along the road in a buggy, with a double barrelled gun, a black man driving for him. When Newsom perceived him, he raised the gun as if to fire, but Barret being also provided with a gun, fired first, the contents striking N. somewhere about the breast, causing him to fall forward over the spatter board. Barret advanced and discharged the second barrel into the head of Newsom, killing him almost instantly.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express has the following additional particulars in regard to the death of Capt. Newsom.

The morning after the difficulty in the ball room, Capt. Newsom started in his buggy, with a servant driving him, for the Seaboard Railroad Depot, intending to take the cars for Portsmouth. Upon nearing Dr. Parker’s residence, which is immediately upon the road leading to the depot, young Barret came out of Dr. P.’s office, and perceiving Capt. Newsom approaching, with the muzzle of a gun projecting from the foot of his buggy, supposed he intended to execute his threat. He immediately returned to the office and seizing a double barrel gun, hastened out. Capt. Newsom instantly raised his gun and leveled it at the young man, but the latter being the most expert of the two, fired first, the load striking Capt. N. on the back of the hand, and so disabling it, that he was compelled to change hands, and while in the act of doing so, young Barret again fired, the load taking effect in the right eye of Capt. N., who instantly fell, exclaiming “I am a dead man,” and never spoke afterwards.

We understand the tragic affair has caused considerable excitement in the country where it occurred, the parties being of high standing, respectively connected. Capt. Newsom, as we stated yesterday, represented the county in the Legislature some few years since, and was for a long time the proprietor of the tavern at Jerusalem, known as Newsom’s. Young Barret has not been heard from since the commission of the deed, our informant states, and the impression is that he has fled. Deceased was well known in all this section of country, and particularly in Petersburg.

### FOR KANSAS.—HO FOR KANSAS—WHO’LL FOLLOW?

It will afford no small pleasure to the friends of Kansas in this State to know that Spartanburg, without talk, show, or contribution, is about to furnish her aid in establishing the Southern cause in Kansas.

Maj. O. P. McArthur, of Thickety Fork, in this District, a bona fide emigrant, will start from the Court House on Monday next, on his way to Kansas. He unites in his party twenty-five, six or seven able-bodied men, and also two slaves, and goes with a determination to see out the fortunes of the good cause.

He designs locating lands for agriculture, and becoming a permanent resident. Success attend him and his companions.

Carolina Spartan.

**THE WAR IN KANSAS.**—Gen. Stringfellow is still “shaking round” in Kansas. He has just issued a notice, in which he says:

“It seems now to be certain that we shall have to give the abolitionists at least one good thrashing before political matters can be settled in this territory. To do so we must have arms; we have the men. I propose to raise funds to furnish Col’ts revolver and other arms for those who are without them. I propose to do so without taxing any one but myself. I will sell some shares of town stock in the territory, and bind myself to invest all the money in the above articles, which shall be loaned to such soldiers as are unable to purchase them, and shall remain for such use for the space of one or two years. The arms to be used by the volunteers and militia of Atchison county, when in service.”

It is possible that the duty of choosing the next President may devolve upon Congress.—The following table, therefore, possesses interest in this connection. It shows the States that voted for Banks, Opposition, and Aiken, Democrat, at the recent election for Speaker:

### BANKS STATES. ANTI-BANKS STATES.

|                      |                      |           |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Maine,               | Delaware,            | Virginia, |
| Vermont,             | North Carolina,      |           |
| Massachusetts,       | Maryland,            |           |
| New Hampshire,       | South Carolina,      |           |
| Connecticut,         | Georgia,             |           |
| Rhode Island,        | Alabama,             |           |
| New York,            | Florida,             |           |
| New Jersey,          | Pennsylvania,        |           |
| Ohio,                | Louisiana,           |           |
| Indiana,             | Texas,               |           |
| Illinois,            | Missouri,            |           |
| Michigan,            | Arkansas,            |           |
| Wisconsin-14 States. | Tennessee,           | Kentucky, |
|                      | California-16 States |           |

Iowa was divided—1 Banks, 1 Aiken.

### REGULATION.

Banks States, 14½ | Anti Banks States, 16½

Wil. Herald.

### KANSAS AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—The Leavenworth Herald of the 6th says, a pro-slavery meeting was held there on the 2d instant, at which it was determined to offset the agents of the free state sent abroad, by despatching George W. McLean to the Southern States, to give the people there the pro-slavery aspect of the case, and to urge Southerners to emigrate to the territory, and aid in rescuing the control of affairs from the hands of the Abolitionists of Lawrence.

The Herald of Freedom says that Messrs. Robison and Lane have adopted precautionary measures and organized a regiment; that the forts are guarded day and night, and that munitions of war were being collected in readiness for instant service, an attack being expected.

The Topeka Herald appeals to the friends of the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment’s notice. It says that the struggle begins to show itself in earnest, and invokes the people of Kansas to do in preference to surrendering.

The President’s special Kansas message has reached Leavenworth, but not Lawrence.

### GROSS DISCOURTESY.

Not to enumerate other acts, Mr. Speaker Banks could not avoid showing his bitter feelings in the most unpardonable manner, so far as the Hon. George S. Houston, of Alabama, and Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia are concerned. The removal of Mr. Houston from the Committee of Ways and Means, after he had been its chairman for four years, and placing him fifth on the Territorial Committee, was an unpardonable breach of parliamentary courtesy, and it cannot be justified by the desire to gratify a spirit of personal spite. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is taken from the same committee and placed on the Elections. The peculiar importance of the action of that committee at this session alone can palliate this violation of established parliamentary courtesy. Mr. Banks begins boldly, if not fairly!

Washington Union.

**PRODUCTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.**—The popular idea that North Carolina produces nothing but “tar, pitch and turpentine,” is fast being dispelled by the railroads with which the energy of her citizens are covering her territory. Last year, the county of Hyde exported corn and wheat to the amount of \$1,625,000, and the county of Edgecombe raised and sold \$400,000 worth of cotton. The exports from Washington, North Carolina, for last year amounted to \$1,020,813,12 of which \$37,045 was to foreign countries. Since the opening of the Central Railroad to Greensborough, there have been 539 barrels of flour sent from that town, of which 390 went to Norfolk; 15,000 barrels of dried fruit were among the first receipts in Norfolk which resulted from the opening of the Central Railroad.

### One of our exchanges, in noticing the present of a silver cup to a contemporary says:

“He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor—whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spine of a keg, or the bung of a barrel.”

### EMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.

—The St.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.**

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Feb 17.—The Royal Mail Steamship Canada, Capt. Long, from Liverpool on the after noon of February 2d, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

She brings no intelligence of the Pacific.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived on the 6. 15 A. M. on Thursday, the 31st of January.

The steamer Belgique was still at Southampton, and her agents had returned the passage-money and compensation. Her cargo had been taken out, and was found to be but little injured. She was to go into the Graving Dock for repairs.

**THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.**

The London Morning Advertiser has the following announcement:—"We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the foreign office on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question."

**THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS**

The despatches of the Russian government completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 23d ult. and a courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London.

A memorandum, embodying the propositions, had been signed at Vienna and sent to Paris and London.

It is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on February 17th, that very little time will be lost in the discussion of the subject and that the whole matter will be brought to a conclusion by February 25th.

The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening of the Conference, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary.

It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the Peace Conference, and that consequently she will be excluded from the Conference, but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

**LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 23.

The steamer Etna has arrived at this port from Havre. She brings dates from the latter port to the 5th, but no English papers.

The confidence in peace is increasing in France. It is believed that Prussia would not be admitted to the conferences.

Nothing has been heard of the Pacific.

**THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.

The American Convention has nominated a Presidential candidate. The anti-slavery delegation from Pennsylvania has been admitted, which caused many Southerners to leave. A spin is anticipated to day.

**NEW YORK MARKET.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

Sales of cotton to-day, 1,000 bales—market firm. Flour languid. Southern \$8.8a. Corn 77.

**NEW ORLEANS MARKET.**

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.

Cotton feeble, at unchanged rates. Sales of the week 50,000 bales; receipts \$25,000.

**HEAVY ROBBERY ON A RAIL ROAD TRAIN.**

ALBANY, Feb. 17.

Mr. H. R. Hemmingway, of Chicago, was robbed of \$8,500 while coming to this city in the early train from Schenectady. The money was in a carpet bag, and \$2,000 of it was in specie. Mr. H. was a sleep when the robbery was committed.

**MISS ANNIE M. ANDREWS.**—It is said that Miss Andrews, who went from Syracuse to Norfolk during the prevalence of the yellow fever plague in that city last summer, and who, at the risk of her own life, rendered so much good service to the unfortunate victims of the epidemic, is about to be married to a gentleman of wealth and position residing in Norfolk.

**KNOW NOTHINGS.**—The editor of a Kentucky paper, who was present at the recent Know Nothing gathering at Louisville, and heard all the addresses, remarks thereon as follows:

"The speeches were all about the Pope. If the leaders of this order were half as much afraid of the devil as they pretend to be of the Pope, they would be better men than they are."

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-PLACE.**

A communication from Governor Wise was read before the Virginia legislature on Monday containing a proposition from Mr. Lewis W. Washington to present, in perpetuity, to the State of Virginia, the sites of the birth place of George Washington, and of the home and the graves of his progenitors in America, provided the State shall cause these places to be permanently enclosed, and shall mark the same by suitable tablets to commemorate those notable spots. The communication was referred to a select committee.

**"Hoof" ACCIDENT.**—Hoofs are dangerous, in some places. Read and tremble.

In New York, a day or two since, a full-rigged lady was walking up Broadway, when one of the hoofs with which her circumambients were inflated, the ends of which had not been strongly secured together, suddenly broke loose, and flying back with great force, tore completely through the outer garments and struck a small boy who was standing on the sidewalk about twenty feet from the lady. The small boy was taken home senseless; it is feared he will not recover. The hoof is already recovered.

**DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.**—John H. Mann, the inventor of "Manny's celebrated reaping and mowing machine," died at his residence at Rockford, Illinois, on the 21st of January.

**A CALIFORNIA ROMANCE.**—A MARRIAGE ON THE DAGMAROTTED PLAN.—Letters have been received from a young and beautiful lady of Philadelphia, dated at San Francisco, and announcing her marriage on the second day of her arrival in that city. The circumstances attending this marriage are sufficiently interesting and characteristic to claim a passing notice.

It appears that some years ago an acquaintance of the young lady now just married was in California, where he met the bridegroom, who was and is a prosperous citizen of the Pacific capital. In the course of their intercourse the young lady was named by her Philadelphia acquaintance, and a wish was expressed by the Californian, who was a bachelor, that he could obtain such a person for a wife. The Philadelphian returned home, a correspondence ensued, daguerreotypes were exchanged, and finally the Californian sent on a sum of money, inviting the young lady to come to the land of promise. Nothing loth to change her residence as well as her name, with the true native American grit she set out, arrived safely in San Francisco, and two days after was led to the altar. This is one of the romances of real life which promises a happy termination; and we have the honor of wishing the married pair every possible felicity and good fortune.

We see it stated that out of the ninety-one preachers regularly engaged in the Virginia Methodist Conference in 1914, but little more than thirty now remain. Twenty-two are dead, and thirty-six have located, been transferred, or are employed in other avocations. The conference, however, now numbers about one hundred and fifty.

**MARRIAGES.**

At New Haven, on the 11th instant, by Rev. W. N. Webb, Dr. J. M. Lovett, Miss Mary E. Davies, daughter of Joseph James.

In Davies county, on the 15th inst., by Nathanial Chaffin, Esq., Mr. E. M. Godfrey, to Miss Elizabeth Tutterow, daughter of Bradley Tutterow.

In Charlotte, on the 16th instant, Mr. Richard C. Carson, aged about 40 years.

This morning, (Feb. 26,) in this town Mr. Thomas L. Cowan, aged 76 years.

**DEATHS.**

In this country, after a lingering illness, on the 10th inst., William A., infant son of Rufus A. and Elizabeth Brandon, aged 1 year, 9 months 22 days.

In Charlotte, on the 16th instant, Mr. Richard C. Carson, aged about 40 years.

This morning, (Feb. 26,) in this town Mr. Thomas L. Cowan, aged 76 years.

**GOMMERGIA.**

**Saltbury Market.**—Feb. 26, 1856

[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried) 50 a 8 Nails, 64 a 7 Bacon, 11 a 12 Oats, 31 a 35 Cott. n., 8 a 9 Coffee, 14 a 15 Irish Potatoes, 40 a 50 Corn, 45 a 50 Sweet do., 50 Butter, 12 a 15 Sugar brown, 11 a 12 Iron, 4 a 5 Do. Joe, 14 a 15 Tallow, 12 a 12 Cotton Yarn, 60 a 25 Wheat, \$14 a 135 Cotton per sack \$23 a 6000 Molasses, 60 a 70 Flour, bbl. \$6 a 650 Eggs, 64 a 8 Feathers, lbs. 33 a 371 Lard, 12 a 14 Chickens per dz. 11 a 13 Peas, 40 a 50 Feathers, 20 a 22 Corn Meal, 60 a 62 Beeswax, 20 a 22 Wool, 25 a 30

**BALTIMORE MARKET.**—Feb. 20, 1856.

**Flour and Meal.**—The flour market this morning was again dull, and prices are tending upward. Shippers not much inclined to purchase except at low figures. Nothing done in Howard street or Ohio—the stock of each light. Holders were asking \$7.50, without being able to find purchasers. A sale of 1,000 bbls City Mills at \$7, which is a decline of \$7.40 per bbl since Saturday, and 25 cents below the quotations of yesterday. No sales since early change, buyers holding off. The New York dispatch exhibits no change there. A sale late yesterday afternoon of 200 bbls Howard street at \$7.50—nothing done to day.

**NORFOLK FLOUR MARKET.**

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, Va., February 22, 1856.

We quote sales to day of

**FAMILY FLOUR.** \$104 a 10c

EXTRA do. 91 a 9c

SUPERFINE, do. 82 a 8c

FINE, do. 8 a 7c

**BALTIMORE MARKET.**—Feb. 20, 1856.

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**WILMINGTON MARKETS.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 26, 1856.

**BACON.** COFFEE, per lb.

Hams, 13 a 14 Java, 17 a 18

Middletons, 11 a 12 Laguayra, 13 a 14

Shoulders, 11 a 12 Rio, 11 a 12

Hog round, 11 a 12 St Domingo, 12 a 14

LARD, N. C., 14 a 15 COTTON, 94 a 10

BUTTER—28 a 30 CORN MEAL,

per bush. 80 a 90

CHICKENS—15 a 20 OATS, 50 a 55

TURKEYS 075 a 100 FEATHERS, 12 a 14

SALT—

Alum p. bu. 50 a 55 FISH, per bbl.

Liv'pool s. ground 100 a 123

do. 170 a 00

Herrings, 45 a 50

East, 45 a 60

New Orleans 5 a 7 FLOUR, per bbl.

Muscovado 5 a 7 Canal, 950 a 8750

Leaf & cru. 9 a 11 C. br. 800 a 825

Cloves & cardamom 12 a 14

Granulated 75 a 9 LIQUORS, pr gal dom.

Tallow, 12 a 12 Whiskey, 48 a 50

BEEESWAX, 20 a 22

PBA Nuts 15 a 133 N. E Rum, 50 a 55

POTATOES 85 90 p. GIN, 50 a 55

Eggs, pr dozen 10 a 10 BRANDY, 50 a 55

CORN, 74 a 075 do Apple 25 a 30

CHALESTON PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Factors, Forwards & Commission Merchants.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Feb. 15, 1856.

**COTTON—UPLAND.**—Total receipts since our last, 11,380 bales. Sales in same time about 13,000 bales, at prices ranging from \$2 to 104.

**RICE—CLEAN.** 42 to 54c

**GRAIN—RED WHEAT.** \$1 80 \$1 85

**WHITE do.** \$1 95 \$1 98

**CORN.** 75 a 55

**PEAS.** 95 a 000

**OATS.** 45 a 55

**FLOUR, per bag**

do. barrel 91 a 95

**BACON, hog round.** 14 a 14

**TOBACCO, N. C. and Va.** 13 a 50

**PAPER, Printing, per ream**

**COFFEE, Rio.** 112 a 124

**SUGAR, Brown & White** 8 a 94

**SALT, per sack.** 105 a 120

**SEA ISLAND GINS, each.** \$120 a 150

Will get out \$100 to \$150 per day. We are agents for those Gins.

**ROWLAND & BROTHERS.**  
**Commission Merchants,**  
**NORFOLK, VA.**

**A RE** extensively engaged in the sale of **Flour** &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

**REFER TO**

Hon. Thomas Russin, Alamance County, N. C.  
John Newlin & Sons, do. " "  
Wm. A. Bright, do. " "  
Dr. P. A. Holt, Randolph " "  
John Long, Chatham " "  
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person " "  
James Webb, Orange " "  
P. C. Cameron, Orange " "  
John F. Lyon, do. " "  
Henry Whited, do. " "  
And many others. Salisbury Feb. 26, 1856. 37-1y.

Salisbury Feb. 26,

**WATCH!**  
Thy night is dark; behold, the shade was deeper  
In the old garden of Gethsemane,  
When that calm voice awoke the weary sleeper;  
"Couldst thou not watch one hour alone with  
me?"

O, thou, so weary of thy self-denial,  
And so impatient of thy daily cross,  
Is it so hard to bear thy little trials,  
To count all earthly things a painful loss?

What if thou always suffer tribulation.  
And if they Christian warfare never cease:  
The gaining of the quiet habitation  
Shall gather thee to everlasting peace.

But here we all must suffer, walking lonely  
The path that Jesus once himself hath gone;  
Watch thou in patience thro' this dark hour only;  
This one dark hour before the eternal dawn;

The captive's oar may pause upon the galleys;  
The soldier sleep beneath the plumed crest;  
And peace may hold her wing o'er hill and valley;  
But thou, O Christian, must not take thy rest.

Then must walk on, however man upbraid thee,  
With him who trod the wine-press all alone;  
Thou wilt not find one human hand to aid thee—  
One human soul to comprehend thine own.

Reed not the images for ever throning,  
From out the forgo life thou liv'st no more;  
Faithless marion still art thou longing  
For the dim line of the receding shore!

Wilt thou find rest of soul in thy returning?  
To that old path thou hast so vainly trod!  
Hast thou forgotten all thy weary yearning  
To walk among the children of thy God?

Faithful and steadfast in their consecration,  
Living by that high faith to them so due,  
Declaring before God their dedication,  
So far from thee because so near to Him?

Cant thou forget thy Christian supercession—  
"Behold, we count them happy who endure!"  
What treasure wouldst thou, in the land Egyptian,  
Repass the stormy water to secure?

Poor wandering soul! I know that thou art seeking  
Some easier way, as all have sought before,  
To silence the reproachful inward speaking—  
Some landward path unto an island shore.

The cross is heavy in thy human measure—  
The way too narrow for thine inward pride;  
Then canst not lay thine intellectual treasure  
At the low foot-stool of the Crucified.

O, that thy faithless soul, one great hour only,  
Would comprehend the Christian's perfect life  
Despised with Jesus, sorrowful and lonely,  
Yet calmly looking upward in its strife.

For poverty and self-renunciation,  
The Father yielded back a thousand fold;  
In the calm stillness of regeneration  
Cometh a joy we never knew of old.

In meek obedience to the heavenly Teacher,  
Thy weary soul can find its only peace;  
Seeking no aid from any human creature—  
Looking to God alone for his release.

And He will come in His own time and power  
To set His earnest-hearted children free;  
Watch only through this dark and painful hour,  
And the bright morning yet will break for thee.

**HARD SHELL BAPTIST SERMON**

A friend in Lexington, Kentucky, much  
very much, did it grieve us while in Louisville,  
that we couldnt go there, and to Frankfort,  
and Ashland, with a party of friends, to partake  
of the true Kentucky hospitality, of which we  
had such a foretaste, see the blooded cattle,  
and the "blue-grass Farms," represented, as  
we are told, even feebly, by the rich acres of  
"Hunter's Bottom," on the Kentucky side of  
the Ohio river—got to get back again, now,  
to the beginning of this sentence, a friend, then  
as we have said, in Lexington, Kentucky,  
sends us the following "Hard-shell Sermon,"  
which he avers to be genuine, and forwards us  
in proof, the name of the speaker, and of his  
reporter. It almost equals, in closeness of  
argument, and stickiness to text, the "sponta-  
neous effort" of the clerical hero who played  
upon a "Harp of a Thousand Strings."

"My Brethering: The Scriptures tell us,  
we are buried with Christ by baptism." Bur-  
ied; my friends, not "sprinkled" by baptism.

"Suppose that one of you had lost your  
little da'ter and you had laid her out, and  
prepared her for the grave and your neigh-  
bors had come in and said: "Friend, we will  
take thy child and bury it; and afterward,  
when you went out to see the grave of your  
little one, you found they had laid her down  
and sprinkled little earth over her. What  
would you have thought of them?

"Suppose, again, that in the fall of the year  
you had dug your potatoes, your turnips,  
your parsnips, and your other roots for winter's  
use, and had dug a trench to bury em in; and  
you had said to your servant, Sally, take the  
housegang and go and bury those potatoes,  
those turnips, those parsnips and other roots;"  
and afterward, when you walked forth to see  
that all were secure for the winter's use, you  
had found that they had just sprinkled a little  
dirt on them? What, my friends, would you  
have done? I rather suppose, my dear  
brethren, you would ha' tried the vertews of  
the cow-skin!

"But they are not a lit worse than those  
poor, ignorant and benighted Episcopalians  
and Presbyterians and Methodists, who  
sprinkle a little water on one another, and call it "buried by baptism!"

I am afraid, my friends, I am very much  
afraid indeed, that they will catch something  
hotter than the cow skin in the day of reck-  
oning!"

The Fayetteville Observer states that an  
important discovery of Coal at Egypt, on Deep  
River, has been made. A seam of exceedingly  
rich bituminous coal, four and half feet thick,  
of beautiful quality, was reached at a depth  
of a little over 400 feet. Below this seam is  
doubtless another and thicker; for at the out-  
crop a mile distant, (says the Observer) are  
two seams, the upper one (corresponding with  
that now discovered at Egypt) being about 5  
feet thick, whilst the under seam is upwards  
of 3 feet thick: The Coal burns brilliantly.  
The extent of the Coal Fields is developing  
itself gradually; and it is more and more ap-  
parent that there is enough to supply for  
centuries the river and all the rail roads that  
we are likely ever to have.

W. J. Herald

**HIGH PRICES.**—It will be some news for our  
Northern Abolitionists to crack, that slaves are  
yet advancing in price in the South. The sales  
of Messrs. Board & May on Tuesday last  
show a great advance in price over last or any  
preceding year. Thirty-two negro men sold for  
\$47,150, showing an average of \$1482 81 each  
and fifteen slaves of all descriptions sold for  
\$15,630, being an average of \$1042. Most  
of the last gang comprised men and women  
and some children—*New Orleans Delta*.

It is stated that if one of the big trees of  
California, which is twice as high as Bunker  
Hill monument, were cut up for fuel, it would  
make at least three thousand cords, or as much  
as would be yielded by sixty acres of good  
woodland.

The Boston Post asks: "Is it true, as has  
been reported, that the Committee on anti-  
slavery lectures, who requested by Hon. Rob-  
ert Toombs to hand over the \$100 he declin-  
ed to receive for his lecture to some society  
for aiding emigrants, have given it to the so-  
ciety for aiding fugitive slaves to migrate to  
Canada?"

The ESTABLISHMENT

Having been reorganized for the express pur-  
pose of insuring punctuality in the execution of  
all orders, the public may rest assured that any  
work which may offer will be promptly delivered  
according to promise, and of such workmanship  
as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

**THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT**

In charge of men of talents and experience,  
I have no hesitation in saying that the work  
hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in  
every respect with that of the most celebrated  
in the States, and at prices which will make it  
to the interest of all to send me their orders.

**REPAIR WORK**

Always done without delay—and having a large  
force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous  
to any person needing such to give me the pre-  
ference without regard to expense of sending for  
the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron  
Works," Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 23, 1852.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

1 April

**Book agents Wanted**

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be  
prized by every Literary and Reading Man  
as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Bring an ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITER-  
ATURE, embracing personal and critical notices  
of Authors with passages from their writings,  
from the earliest period to the present day, by  
E. A. & G. L. Duyckink, with more than 300  
Portraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other  
Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences  
&c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles  
Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes  
of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and  
new type—will be ready on the 15th of November  
and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription  
PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A circular giving full details of discount made  
to Agents (who will find canvassing for this  
Book an unusually pleasant and profitable busi-  
ness) duties required of them &c., will be  
furnished to persons disposed to engage in the  
business, by addressing the subscriber, General  
Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of  
New York, North and South Carolina and  
Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they  
propose to canvass and whether they have before  
been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.

145 Nassau Street New York.

Oct. 30, 1852.

21—7v.

**Ready-Made Clothing,**

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Tiaras, Silks, plain and  
figured Satins, French & English Moresco,  
Alpacas, Balances, Poplins, Plaids and  
Prints, Broadcloth, Dye Skins and  
• Fancy Cassimeres, Silks and  
Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Agents will sell very cheap. We solicit the  
attention of the old customers and public genera-  
lity, who are respectfully invited to call and  
examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1853.

J. MCNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER

HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Rob-  
erts & Co., and will continue the Mercan-  
tile business in all its branches, as heretofore  
done by the old firm, and are now receiving a  
good assortment of

**Goods for the Winter Season,**

which will be sold very cheap. We solicit the  
attention of the old customers and public genera-  
lity, who are respectfully invited to call and  
examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1853.

32—7v.

**New Cash STORE.**

The subscribers having taken the old stand

lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door  
above the HARDWARE store, take this method  
of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and  
surrounding country, that they are receiving  
direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large  
and well selected Stock of

**Fall & Winter Goods.**

Ladies & Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Mantillas, Tiaras, Silks, plain and  
figured Satins, French & English Moresco,  
Alpacas, Balances, Poplins, Plaids and  
Prints, Broadcloth, Dye Skins and  
• Fancy Cassimeres, Silks and  
Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Agents will sell very cheap. We solicit the  
attention of the old customers and public genera-  
lity, who are respectfully invited to call and  
examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1853.

J. MCNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER

18—7v.

**AGUE & FEVER PILLS**

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNIS'S Book Store,

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and  
FEVER a single day, if they will use the  
above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds  
of persons without a single case of failure!

Price, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed  
free of postage for \$1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1852.

18—7v.

**SITGE HOUSE.**

The Rowan House is kept the Stage Office

for C. LUCAS & Co.'s Line of FOUR

HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to

Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville

Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington

Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Mor-

ganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way

of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853.

1—7v.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS

FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent

upon the northern cities for its periodical

literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston,

New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a

hurricane over that part of the nation south of Mason

and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them

some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inciting

to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions.

This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be

thrown off—and it is believed would have been

long ago, if there had been facilities in the South

for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been

connected with some of the southern dailies,

and has been undertaken to supply this want

of a high-toned weekly paper.

W. M. WILHELM,

HENRY MOORE,

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 1, 1853.

39—7v.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**

ASH COUNTY.—COURT OF PEALS AND

QUARTER SESSIONS, November Term, 1853

Original Attachment—Thomas F. Prather and

Thomas Smith, vs. John Clark.

In this case, it appears to the satisfaction of

the Court that John Clark is not an inhabitant

of this State, it is therefore